

MILK PRICE PROBE
STARTED BY SWANNProsecutor Says Dairymen's
League "Has City by
the Throat."

NINE COMPLAINTS MADE

Action Begun Under Donnelly
Anti-Trust Act—Farmers
Ask Vindication.

District Attorney Swann issued subpoenas yesterday calling upon Borden's Farm Products Company and the Dairymen's League to produce at his office to-day all original minute books, check books, bank books, committee reports and other documents bearing on the milk business of the corporations.

Mr. Swann, who says that the farmers' organization "has New York city by the throat," announced he had nine different complaints against the Dairymen's League as an unlawful monopoly in restraint of trade. He is proceeding against it under the Donnelly anti-trust act. The complaints are based largely upon the testimony of milk dealers who refused to pay league prices and were told by league officers they couldn't have any league milk. The Grand Jury will start examining witnesses probably Monday.

League Asks for Inquiry.

President R. D. Cooper of the Dairymen's League sent this telegram to Gov. Whitman yesterday:

"Now that the Food Commission has been appointed the Dairymen's League requests that the commission at once investigate the milk business of this city and the correctness of our position."

The Mayor's committee on cost of milk, of which Dr. Charles E. North, sanitarian and secretary of the United States Milk Commission, is chairman, met yesterday in the office of Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner. The committee decided to have its first public hearing in the assembly room of the Department of Health to-morrow at 10 o'clock. President Cooper, Vice-President F. H. Thomson and Secretary Albert Manning, representing the league, were invited to appear and present all information and data on milk they may have. The league officers have asked Prof. G. F. Warren of the New York College of Agriculture to appear with them.

The increased cost of milk demanded by the league for October and November, Mr. Cooper says, were based upon cost of milk production furnished by the State Agricultural Experiment Station with figures presented by various league branches. According to the league directors, the farmers cannot sell at a lower price than \$3.00 a quart for Grade B milk testing 3.6 per cent. butter fat, and at this price they are making two-thirds of a cent a quart. The retail price is 14 cents.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will do the questioning at to-morrow's hearing. A milk company has offered the Mayor's committee the use of a milk plant so that it may learn first-hand how the disturbing end of the business is operated. The committee may have absolute charge of the plant if the members wish. Dr. E. C. Levi of Richmond, Va., will act as special investigator.

Own Third of State's Cows.
It has been stated that the league controls 90 per cent. of the milk produced in the State. Mr. Cooper, the league chief, said last evening that is not true. According to a report of the agricultural resources of the State of New York, made by the State Food Supply Commission, the league owns 33,333 New York farmers, owning 45,923 cows. The league owns 33 per cent. of the cows in the State. The league has members in six States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Vermont to the number of 44,772, owning 530,567 cows. Not all of this milk comes to New York city.

"I cannot tell how much milk really comes here," Mr. Cooper said. "I only know how much the consumption is falling off. League members pay one cent per 100 pounds of milk sold through the league. Members of the Milk Conference Board were to get authorization from farmers to pay this commission into the league and subtract the amount from the milk bills of the farmers. Some of the dealers have held back on paying this money into the league and so it is difficult to get a line on the amount of milk that is coming into the city. Dealers are paying up better now than they have been."

Mr. Cooper said that the farmer's price of milk in this district always has reached its highest point in December and starts to go down in January, decreasing each month until July 1, when it again starts to mount.

"It will be interesting to see what will happen in the retail trade when the farmers' prices start to go down," he said.

Every Advance Now Passed On.
Until this year the distributors charged a flat retail price the year round, regardless of the fluctuations of the farmers' schedules. For several months the dealers have increased retail prices every time the farmers' price advanced.

"I think that the District Attorney's investigation is for political effect and political capital," Mr. Cooper said. "And what do you think of the investigation into the cost of milk to be conducted by a committee of five appointed by Mayor Mitchell?"

"I do not think of the Mayor's committee," Mr. Cooper replied. "As I understand it, the purpose of this investigation is to ascertain facts and information for the benefit of the public."

Statements made by John F. McCauley, treasurer of the Model Dairy Company of 248 Eighth avenue to Assistant District Attorney Talley were made public yesterday. Mr. McCauley told of meetings of the New York city conference board and of its negotiations with the Dairymen's League after the demand for an additional cent per quart in October, and still another half cent increase in November.

"They also demanded that we take their entire output," Mr. McCauley said. "And said that if we did not they would not release any milk to any dealer who would not agree to that proposition. In order to keep our business we had to agree to that price. We have agreed to take all the milk at the creameries that we keep open."

"In being compelled to take more milk than we can use we have got to manufacture milk into butter or cheese, and we can't make it pay. We will lose from 75 cents to \$1 on every hundred pounds. We would have to get 95 cents a pound for butter, and for cheese we would have to get 35 cents a pound. The present price of butter is 45 cents, and of cheese 25 cents."

Louis Kadans of 266 Greenwich street, who runs a creamery at Dunbar, Delaware county, N. Y., told the District Attorney he was in the habit of buying 12,000 pounds of milk a day from forty-six farmers. He refused to pay 2 cents a pound, farmers were directed by league officials not to furnish him with milk, and he was forced to close his plant.

Evidence of Bolo Pasha Pro-German Financing in New York



Photographic copy of receipt given by the Royal Bank of Canada, to G. Amisnick & Co. for \$500,000.00 deposited to the account of Paul Bolo Pasha. The money was originally that of the Deutsches Bank on deposit in the Guaranty Trust Company, from which it was paid out on a cashier's check to Amisnick & Co. and by that concern on a cashier's check to the

BOLO TRAPPED BY
N. Y. BANKS' DATA

Continued from First Page.

will turn over to-day to the French Government the complete story of the plottings and machinations in this country of Paul Bolo Pasha. The Attorney-General's preliminary report submitted to the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, last week resulted immediately in a cable message to Paris and the arrest of Bolo Pasha. The conclusions will be substantiated by a mass of documentary evidence including photographic reproductions of the checks, bank records and other proofs of the disposition of the German money furnished Bolo Pasha in this country by ex-Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"Several weeks ago the French Ambassador sought assistance of Gov. Whitman in the effort to obtain information as to the activities of Bolo Pasha in this country. The Governor requested Attorney-General Lewis to make such assistance as might be possible, and the Attorney-General immediately began an investigation. He directed Mr. Perley Morse of New York city, certified public accountant, to make an examination of the accounts of Bolo Pasha in the banks of G. Amisnick & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada, New York branch, and J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morse made such an examination and early last week submitted his preliminary report to the Attorney-General.

Got Lanning's Consent.
"After he had inspected the report Attorney-General Lewis, realizing that the information should first be submitted to the State Department, requested Robert C. Morse of this city, who has been assisting the Attorney-General in the matter, to take the report to the State Department and get the consent of Secretary Lansing. The Ambassador declared that the report provided him with valuable information and permitted the Secretary of State to examine it first, and later on, if agreeable to the State Department, Ambassador Jusserand."

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Royal Bank of Canada. In this way all connecting links such as signatures, which would show from what source the money had come, were dropped, and it landed in the Royal Bank of Canada in the guise of American money to the account of a patriotic Frenchman.

bank in New York the sum of one million francs, converted into dollars (average rate of exchange of Jan. 31 last). Very truly yours,
C. H. MORGAN.

In his letter of instructions to the Royal Bank of Canada Bolo directed that of the money deposited to his credit \$170,000 be transferred to J. P. Morgan & Co. for Senator Humbert's account, which was done. This was part of the money which Senator Humbert permitted Bolo to invest in his company, after receiving the assurance of Ferdinand Monier that Bolo's motives were of the best and that he would take the newly acquired interest in Le Journal was followed by an attempt to launch a peace move.

Seen Pavenstedt.
When Bolo reached New York he at once went to Mr. Pavenstedt, and according to what the latter told Mr. Lewis yesterday, disclosed his plan to raise sufficient money here to influence the French press. Mr. Pavenstedt says he told Bolo that his own resources were limited, but that he would take the matter up with the then Ambassador von Bernstorff, which he did. As the result of this conference Hugo Schmidt, who later was returned on Ellis Island and then released, had cashier's checks drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company and the National Park Bank against the deposits of the Deutsche Bank and made payable to Amisnick & Co. These transfers to G. Amisnick & Co. were as follows:

March 12, from Guaranty Trust Company	\$500,000
March 17, from Guaranty Trust Company	200,000
March 21, from National Park Bank	200,000
March 25, from Guaranty Trust Company	200,000
April 1, from Guaranty Trust Company	200,000
April 1, from National Park Bank	200,000
Total	\$1,600,000

Mr. Lewis was very careful to make known yesterday that Adolf Pavenstedt was the only member of the firm of Amisnick & Co. who had knowledge of the transfer. When the checks came in he told the clerks who handled them to say nothing about them to any one else, and as senior member of the firm he immediately gave cashier's checks on his firm payable to the Royal Bank of Canada, thus making the transaction his own firm merely a paper one. The transfers were never entered on the firm's books. He made the payments sometimes on the day of receiving the money, and never waited longer than two days, the payments to the Royal Bank being as follows:

March 14, to Royal Bank of Canada	\$500,000
March 17, to Royal Bank of Canada	200,000
March 21, to Royal Bank of Canada	200,000
March 25, to Royal Bank of Canada	200,000
April 1, to Royal Bank of Canada	200,000
Total	\$1,600,000

Bolo's Instructions.
Three days before Bolo Pasha left New York for France he wrote a letter to the Royal Bank of Canada giving the instructions for the disposition of his account:

"GENTLEMEN: You will receive from me a sum of money to be deposited to the credit of the Deutsche Bank, Paris, in the name of G. Amisnick & Co., 100 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, 10 February, 1916.

Gentlemen: Mr. Paul Bolo Pasha will deposit to my account with your bank the sum of \$1,600,000.00. I request you to transfer this sum to the Deutsche Bank, Paris, in the name of G. Amisnick & Co., 100 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, 10 February, 1916.

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SENATE RAILROADS
\$7,857,434,410 BILLConference Report on Record
Urgent Deficiency Act Adopted
in Four Minutes.

GIVES MORE WAR SINEWS

Great Destroyer Programme
of the Navy and Artillery
Appropriation Included.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When Chairman Martin of the Committee on Appropriations brought in today the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill the Senate was ready for it. The only comment ventured upon the measure came from Senator Robbins (Arkansas), who in a speech of about one minute expressed regret that the conference had seen fit to trim down the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Employment, the proposed new bureau of the Department of Labor, from \$500,000 to \$250,000.

Then Vice-President Marshall mumbled a few words with regard to "the eyes and nose," announced "the eyes have it," and the conference report was adopted. Altogether the conference report was before the Senate less than four minutes. At this the rate of consideration was estimated by Senate observers at approximately \$2,000,000 a minute.

The measure is said to be the greatest of the kind in the history of any Government. It carries \$5,255,976,015.32 of direct appropriation and authorizes the Government to enter into contracts for \$2,491,453,510 more, almost entirely for war purposes, including the navy's great destroyer programme.

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